

# Memorandum

Date: March 14, 2003

To:

From: Administrative Services Branch

Subject: Updated Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2002-03  
through 2006-07

Attached are the Department's current institution and parole population assumptions and projections through June 30, 2007. The total institution population on June 30, 2003 is projected to be 5,120, a decrease of 220 cases from the Fall 2002 projection. The institution population is projected to continue to drop during the following three years, but will begin to increase slowly after that, approaching 4,470 by June 30, 2007. The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2003 is projected to be 4,025, a decrease of 15 cases from the Fall 2002 projection. The parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 3,570 by June 30, 2007.

As in the Fall 2002 projections, these projections reflect a stabilized rate of annual juvenile court first admissions, given the drop in the level of admissions since the enactment of the "Sliding Scale" legislation (on January 1, 1997). Future juvenile court first admissions are projected to increase annually due to expected increases in the statewide youth population. Both the rate and the number of annual juvenile court first admissions in these projections are lower than those in the Fall 2002 projections.

The current institution population projections are lower than the Fall 2002 institution population projections through June 30, 2007, due to fewer juvenile court first admissions and lower institution length of stay. The current parole population projections are higher than the Fall 2002 parole population projections due to institution cases being released sooner because of lower institution length of stay.

These projections do not include the possible, future impact from the passage (on March 7, 2000) of Proposition 21. Although it appears that this initiative may have substantial impact on the Youth Authority population, it is not known what that impact will be.

Institution and parole population projections through June 30, 2004, are as follows:

	<u>Fall 2002 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>	
<u>Institution Population</u>			
December 31, 2002	5,594	5,379	actual
June 30, 2003	5,340	5,120	
June 30, 2004	5,095	4,555	
 <u>Parole Population</u> (In-state supervision)			
December 31, 2002	4,100	4,078	actual
June 30, 2003	4,040	4,025	
June 30, 2004	3,830	4,040	

Any questions on these population projections may be directed to Sue Pannell, Research Program Specialist, Information Systems Unit, 262-2739 or CALNET 469-2739.

Sharon Taylor  
Deputy Director

**Department of the Youth Authority  
Population Projections for  
Fiscal Years 2002-03 through 2006-07**

**Spring 2003**

**PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS**

- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to increase annually due to expected increases in the statewide youth population, from **1,335** admissions during Fiscal Year 2002-03 to **1,535** during Fiscal Year 2006-07 (120-135 lower, annually, than the Fall 2002 projection). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at **41.8** (based on actual admissions since July 2002).
- Annual CYA parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole population, from **955** down to **600** during the next five years (compared to the Fall 2002 projection of 820 down to 525 admission).
- CDC "M" case admissions will range from **70** to **80** admissions annually (10 higher, annually, than the Fall 2002 projection).
- Criminal court first admissions will range from **10** to **11**, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2002-03 (no change the Fall 2002 projection).
- Institution length of stay for future CYA case parole releases will decrease during the next several years, approaching an average of **26.1** months by Fiscal Year 2006-07 (lower than the Fall 2002 projection of 28.9 months due to lower PCD's and fewer time adds).
- The total institution population on June 30, 2003 is projected to be **5,120**, 220 lower than the Fall 2002 projection of 5,340. The institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 4,555 by June 30, 2004 (540 lower than the Fall 2002 projection of 5,095).
- The institution population will continue to decrease slowly reaching **4,470** by June 30, 2007. (The Fall 2002 projection for June 30, 2007 was 5,520.) The Spring 2003 institution population projection is lower than the Fall 2002 projection due to fewer juvenile court first admissions and lower institution length of stay.
- The in-state parole population on June 30, 2003 is projected to be **4,025**, 15 lower than the Fall 2002 projection of 4,040. The in-state parole population is projected remain fairly stable during the following year approaching 4,040 by June 30, 2004 (210 higher than the Fall 2002 projection of 3,830).

- The in-state parole population will decrease slowly after June 30, 2004 reaching 3,570 by June 30, 2007. (The Fall 2002 projection for June 30, 2007 was 3,115.) The Spring 2003 parole population projection is higher than the Fall 2002 projection due to institution cases being released sooner because of lower institution length of stay.
- The total female institution population is projected to drop slightly for two years, and then increase beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05, approaching **265** by June 30, 2007. The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease slightly and then increase, approaching **260** by June 30, 2007. (The Spring 2003 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2007 are close to the Fall 2002 projections.)

## **PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS**

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the Department's populations -- recently enacted laws, first admissions, parole violator admissions, length of stay, and CDC "M" cases on CYA parole -- are discussed below:

### **Enacted Laws with Population Impact**

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act  
Effective March 7, 2000, this initiative may have substantial impact on the Youth Authority population, however, it is not known what that impact will be. Since these projections include institution population and movement trends through December 2002, any impact the initiative may have had since last March 2000 has been included.

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt)

Effective January 1, 1997, this legislation requires counties to pay the state for each juvenile court commitment to CYA pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. More specifically, counties pay 50% of the per capita institutional cost for YOPB offense category V juvenile court commitments, 75% for category VI commitments, and 100% for category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties pay the state \$150 per month for the time a commitment stays in an institution; the previous rate for all commitment types was \$25 per month. The number of juvenile court first commitments dropped significantly since the enactment of this legislation.

### **First Admissions**

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1988 was considered along with Department of Finance state population estimates, based on the 1990 Census, for youth aged 12-17 years. The number of annual juvenile court first admissions fluctuated up and down over the last several years and beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97 the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation), which was effective January 1, 1997. Actual admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 totaled 2,878,

compared to 2,301 for Fiscal Year 1996-97 and 1,916 for Fiscal Year 1997-98. Admissions for Fiscal Year 1998-99 and Fiscal Year 1999-00 totaled 2,026 and 1,907, respectively. Actual admissions for Fiscal Year 2000-01 totaled 1,676 compared to 1,389 for Fiscal Year 2001-02 and 1,326 for Calendar Year 2002.

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years, also fluctuated up and down over the last several years with a similar drop in the level beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97. The admission rates for Calendar Year 2002, Fiscal Year 2001-02 and Fiscal Year 2000-01 were 42.6, 45.4 and 56.7, respectively, compared to the admission rate of 66.4 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 and 72.3 for Fiscal Year 1998-99. The Fiscal Year 1997-98 admission rate was 69.8 and the rate for Fiscal Year 1996-97 was 86.1. The admission rate for Fiscal Year 1995-96, prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation, was 110.7. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89 are shown in Table A below:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1988-89	2,515	108.1
1989-90	2,394	103.4
1990-91	2,398	102.9
1991-92	2,635	111.1
1992-93	2,609	107.0
1993-94	2,422	97.3
1994-95	2,771	109.0
1995-96	2,878	110.7
1996-97	2,301	86.1
1997-98	1,916	69.8
1998-99	2,026	72.3
1999-00	1,907	66.4
2000-01	1,676	56.7
2001-02	1,389	45.4
2002	1,326	42.6

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning in Fiscal Year 1989-90 were driven primarily by decreases in admissions from L. A. County; admissions from other counties steadily increased. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, however, the level of admissions and rates from other counties also dropped, from 2,155 admissions during Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 1,673 for Fiscal Year 1996-97 and to 1,471 for Fiscal Year 1997-98. Admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 increased slightly to 1,523, but then dropped again during Fiscal Year 1999-00 down to 1,393. Fiscal Year 2000-01, Fiscal Year 2001-02, and Calendar Year 2002 admissions from other counties totaled 1,238, 1,019, and 970 respectively.

The level of annual L. A. County admissions and admission rates dropped beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, from 723 admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 628, 445, 538, 514, and 438 for Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 2000-01. Fiscal Year 2001-02 admissions from L.A. County totaled 370, while Calendar Year 2002 totaled 356. The L.A. County juvenile court admission rate for Calendar Year 2002 was only 39.5 compared to 99.7 for Fiscal Year 1995-96.

The increase in juvenile court first admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 can be attributed almost entirely to increases in admissions from San Bernardino County. Annual juvenile court first admissions from San Bernardino County increased from 116 during Fiscal Year 1997-98 to 176 during Fiscal Year 1998-99, and to 191 and 274 during Fiscal Year 1999-00 and Fiscal Year 2000-01, respectively. Admissions from San Bernardino County have now dropped, down to 146 during Fiscal Year 2001-02 and to 92 during Calendar Year 2002. Table B below displays juvenile court first admissions and admission rates for L. A. County, San Bernardino County, and all other counties:

Table B

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>					
	<u>L. A. County</u>		<u>San Bernardino County</u>		<u>All Other Counties</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1988-89	1,129	153.8	39	33.5	1,347	91.3
1989-90	983	137.6	36	29.5	1,375	93.0
1990-91	950	135.1	58	45.1	1,390	92.7
1991-92	1,047	149.4	71	52.7	1,517	98.7
1992-93	991	140.3	79	56.0	1,539	96.8
1993-94	674	94.9	43	29.6	1,705	104.4
1994-95	625	87.2	81	54.2	2,065	123.2
1995-96	723	99.7	61	39.9	2,094	121.6
1996-97	628	84.8	87	55.5	1,586	89.4
1997-98	445	58.6	116	72.0	1,355	74.2
1998-99	503	65.0	176	106.6	1,347	72.2
1999-00	514	64.7	191	112.5	1,202	63.0
2000-01	438	53.4	274	156.0	964	49.2
2001-02	370	43.5	146	80.0	873	43.1
2002	356	39.5	92	48.2	878	41.7

Actual juvenile court first admissions during the last year, Calendar Year 2002, totaled 1,326 - 677 for January-June 2002 and 651 for July-December 2002. Annual juvenile court first admissions have not been this low for over fifty years. Since it is not known whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will drop again, or increase, juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the Fiscal Year 2002-03 estimated admission rate of 41.8 (based on actual admissions since July 2002). The Fall 2002 population projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 45.4 admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years.

Total juvenile court first admissions are projected to increase annually due to expected increases in the statewide youth population, from 1,335 admissions during Fiscal Year 2002-03 to 1,535 admissions during Fiscal Year 2006-07. The Spring 2003 juvenile court first admission projections compared to the Fall 2002 admission projections are shown in Table C below:

Table C

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
	<u>Spring 2003</u>	<u>Fall 2002</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2002-03	1,335	1,455	-120
2003-04	1,405	1,525	-120
2004-05	1,460	1,585	-125
2005-06	1,505	1,635	-130
2006-07	1,535	1,670	-135

Juvenile court first admissions for violent offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, will continue to represent the majority of admissions. For future admissions, the Spring 2003 projections assume that Calendar Year 2002 offense trends will continue, as shown in Table D below:

Table D

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Admissions</u>			
	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1989-90	45.4	33.2	17.9	3.5
1990-91	49.4	34.2	13.5	2.9
1991-92	53.7	32.9	10.2	3.2
1992-93	52.7	32.4	8.8	4.1
1993-94	53.9	33.3	8.0	4.8
1994-95	52.6	32.6	8.5	6.3
1995-96	52.4	32.0	7.9	7.7
1996-97	56.3	30.5	6.5	6.7
1997-98	57.5	28.9	6.2	7.4
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002	55.9	28.8	5.0	10.3

CYA criminal court first admission projections are based on a short-term admission trend. Prior to Fiscal Year 1995-96, the number of annual CYA criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994 prohibiting commitments from criminal court to CYA for certain types of

cases, admissions dropped to 92 during Fiscal Year 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since then. Fiscal Year 1996-97 and Fiscal Year 1997-98 criminal court admissions totaled 117 and 80, respectively, and Fiscal Year 1998-99 admissions decreased to 61. Actual admissions during the last year, Calendar Year 2002, totaled 8, compared to 9 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, 22 for Fiscal Year 2000-01, and 38 for Fiscal Year 1999-00. Future CYA criminal court first admissions are projected to range from 10 to 11 admissions, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2002-03 (no change from the Fall 2002 projections).

Projections of CDC "M" case admissions are also based on short-term admission trends. Due to the enactment of legislation effective July 22, 1996 (AB 3369), CDC "M" case admissions are now limited to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of CDC "M" case commitments under 18 years of age had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown in Table E below:

Table E

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total CDC "M" Case Admissions</u>	<u>Under 18 At Admission</u>	<u>18 Years And Older</u>
1991-92	912	104	808
1992-93	1,010	132	878
1993-94	858	158	700
1994-95	861	142	719
1995-96	756	205	551
1996-97	326	203	123
1997-98	143	143	0
1998-99	117	117	0
1999-00	88	88	0
2000-01	76	76	0
2001-02	59	59	0
2002	68	68	0

Although CDC "M" case admissions are projected to increase annually, commensurate with increases expected for statewide youth population, the level will be much lower than in the past. CDC "M" case admissions will increase from 70 during Fiscal Year 2002-03 to 80 by Fiscal Year 2006-07. These projections are 10 higher, annually, than the Fall 2002 projections. CDC "M" case commitments over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21.

### **Parole Violator Admissions**

The number of parole violator admissions for Calendar Year 2002 totaled 967, compared to 886 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, 1,016 for Fiscal Year 2000-01, and 1,052 for Fiscal Year 1999-00. The number of annual parole violator admissions has not been this low since Fiscal Year 1988-89. The drop in the level of annual parole violator



admissions is due primarily to the decline in the parole population, which is driven by fewer institution admissions and releases to parole. The rate of return for institution releases to parole has not changed significantly during the last several years. The following table shows the change in annual parole violator admissions beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89:

Table F

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Violator Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>PV Admissions Per Parole ADP</u>
1988-89	972	3,782	25.8
1989-90	1,324	4,495	29.5
1990-91	1,284	4,673	27.5
1991-92	1,324	4,530	29.2
1992-93	1,192	4,759	25.1
1993-94	1,372	4,915	27.9
1994-95	1,629	4,749	34.3
1995-96	1,264	4,797	26.3
1996-97	1,251	5,013	25.0
1997-98	1,274	5,106	24.9
1998-99	1,056	4,995	21.1
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002	967	3,990	24.2

As in the Fall 2002 projections, the Spring 2003 projections assume that the recent annual rate of return for institution parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. However, the number of annual parole violator admissions is projected to drop due to further decreases expected for the parole population and the number of projected CYA case releases to parole, which are driven by the lower level of future juvenile court first admissions (due primarily to the "Sliding Scale" legislation). Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 955 to 600 during the next five years, an average of 80 per month down to 50. The Fall 2002 parole violator projections also assumed a drop, from 820 down to 525 during the same time period (an average of 68 per month down to 44).

### **Institution Length of Stay for CYA Cases**

Length of stay for CYA cases consists of the anticipated length of stay as reflected in initial parole consideration dates (PCD's), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. Beginning in November 2002, PCD's for CYA first admissions are now being assigned by the Youth Authority; the YOPB continues to assign PCD's for parole violator returns and to make decisions regarding time adds, time cuts, and parole release for all CYA commitments.

For the last three years, institution length of stay for CYA cases prior to release to parole averaged around 29 months compared 27.6 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 and 27.4 for Fiscal Year 1998-99. The average for Fiscal Year 1997-98 parole releases was 26.0 months, compared to 23.3, 22.6, and 21.2 for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95, respectively. Prior to Fiscal Year 1994-95, there were decreases in institution length of stay that were driven primarily by decreases in time adds and increases in time cuts. The increases in institution length of stay for all parole releases were driven primarily by increases in time adds and decreases in time cuts, as shown in Table G below:

Table G

<u>Year of Release To Parole</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay (In Months)</u>	<u>Average PCD</u>	<u>Time Adds</u>	<u>Time Cuts</u>
1990-91	21.7	17.9	4.9	-1.1
1991-92	21.6	18.5	4.4	-1.3
1992-93	21.1	18.8	3.8	-1.5
1993-94	20.6	18.7	3.7	-1.8
1994-95	21.2	19.3	3.8	-1.9
1995-96	22.6	19.9	4.8	-2.1
1996-97	23.3	20.2	5.0	-1.9
1997-98	26.0	21.5	6.2	-1.7
1998-99	27.4	22.0	7.0	-1.6
1999-00	27.6	21.8	7.2	-1.4
2000-01	28.7	21.7	8.1	-1.1
2001-02	29.0	22.2	7.7	-0.9
2002	28.9	21.9	7.9	-0.9

During the next several years, institution length of stay is estimated to decrease gradually due to lower PCD's and time adds. Institution length of stay for all parole releases is estimated to average **26.1** months by Fiscal Year 2006-07 (31.8 months for first releases). November 2002-January 2003 PCD decisions were assumed for future first admissions in order to reflect the impact from the recent change in assigning PCD's. Calendar Year 2002 decisions were assumed for both the net of time adds and cuts and PCD's for future parole violators. The Fall 2002 projections, which were based on Fiscal Year 2001-02 decisions, assumed institution length of stay by Fiscal Year 2006-07 would average 28.9 (35.1 months for first releases).

PCD's for future first admissions based on November 2002-January 2003 decisions will average 19.8 months, lower than the Fall 2002 assumption of 23.1 months based on Fiscal Year 2001-02 decisions. The average PCD for parole violators will also be lower, 8.1 months compared to 8.9 in the Fall 2002 projections. The net of time adds and cuts for first admissions is expected to average **4.0** months per ward per year (3.7 months for all admissions), lower than the average of 4.4 months (4.1 months for all admissions) assumed in the Fall 2002 projections.

### **Institution Length of Stay for CDC "M" Cases**

For the last six years, institution length of stay for CDC "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12 and 16 months. Calendar Year 2002 institution length of stay averaged 15.2 months, while Fiscal Year 2001-02 and Fiscal Year 2000-01 releases averaged 13.4 and 16.4 months, respectively, compared to the averages of 14.3 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 releases and 12.0 months for Fiscal Year 1998-99 releases. Fiscal Year 1997-98 releases averaged 13.5 months. Prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98, CDC "M" case institution length of stay increased; the averages for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95 were 21.2, 19.4, and 17.6, respectively. The increases prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98 were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The drop in the level of institution length of stay for CDC "M" cases is due to AB 3369.

Institution length of stay for future CDC "M" case releases is projected to continue to be lower than in the past due to AB 3369. For CDC "M" cases sentenced on or after July 22, 1996, their release (transfer to CDC) may occur earlier than it would have prior to AB 3369. If they do not transfer to CDC early for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer to CDC at their earliest possible release date (EPRD), if it is prior to their 21st birthday. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to their 21st birthday. By Fiscal Year 2006-07, institution length of stay for all CDC "M" case releases is projected to average 15.6 months.

### **Parole Length of Stay for CYA Cases**

The average length of stay on parole for CYA cases increased steadily over the last several years; the most recent average was **20.3** months for Calendar Year 2002:

Table H

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Departures</u>	<u>Average LOS</u>
1989-90	3,180	15.0
1990-91	3,441	16.1
1991-92	3,323	16.5
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002	2,709	20.3

The increases in parole length of stay beginning in Fiscal Year 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts by the YOPB and CYA for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts were facilitated by the use of strategies such as electronic monitoring to enhance supervision and the availability of relapse programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole length of stay were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available, i.e., more cases with Youth Authority jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21.

While the percentage of cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available continues to be high, and available jurisdiction time (while on parole) slowly increases because of lower institution length of stay, average parole time is expected to increase. Length of stay on parole for CYA case parolees is projected to increase, gradually, to **22.8** months for Fiscal Year 2006-07 parole departures.

### **CDC "M" Cases on CYA Parole**

Due to the enactment of AB 3369, CDC "M" cases are no longer the responsibility of the CYA once they are eligible for parole or reach age 18. All future CDC "M" cases will be transferred to CDC.

### **Female Population Projections**

Prior to Fiscal Year 1996-97, the female institution population increased for several years: from 286 on June 30, 1993 to 294 on June 30, 1994, and to 333 and 382 on June 30, 1995 and June 30, 1996, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions -- of which violent offenses represented the majority. The female institution population during Fiscal Year 1996-97 dropped 72 wards down to 310 by June 30, 1997; the number of CYA cases in the population dropped by 33 while the number of CDC "M" cases dropped by 39. This drop appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and AB 3369. The female institution population after June 30, 1997 increased gradually, reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During Fiscal Year 2000-01, the female population remained fairly stable, but then dropped again after June 30, 2001 to 282 by December 31, 2001. The female institution population during the last year fluctuated between 258 and 283.

The total female institution population is projected to decrease slightly for two years, but then gradually increase beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05 due to an expected increase in juvenile court first admissions. The institution population is projected to be 265 on June 30, 2007 (Table III, page 13). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease slightly and then increase, approaching 260 by June 30, 2007 (Table IV, page 14). The Spring 2003 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2007 are close to the Fall 2002 projections.

Department of the Youth Authority  
Institution Population Projections  
Fiscal Years 2002-03 Through 2006-07

3/14/03

TABLE I

	Actual					Projected				
	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
<b>Institution Population at</b>										
<b>Beginning of Fiscal Year</b>										
CYA Cases.....	8,525	7,974	7,488	7,279	6,687	5,775	5,030	4,450	4,310	4,285
CDC Cases.....	265	148	130	101	89	72	90	105	120	125
Grand Total.....	8,790	8,122	7,618	7,380	6,776	5,847	5,120	4,555	4,430	4,410
<b>Admissions</b>										
<b>CYA First Admissions</b>										
Juvenile Court.....	1,916	2,026	1,907	1,676	1,389	1,335	1,405	1,460	1,505	1,535
Criminal Court.....	80	61	38	22	9	10	10	10	11	11
CYA Parole Violators...	1,274	1,056	1,052	1,016	886	955	720	655	625	600
CDC Cases.....	143	117	88	76	59	70	75	75	80	80
Total.....	3,413	3,260	3,085	2,790	2,343	2,370	2,210	2,200	2,221	2,226
<b>Departures</b>										
CYA Cases to Parole...	3,195	2,929	2,536	2,465	2,390	2,495	2,090	1,745	1,735	1,715
CYA Discharges.....	515	560	551	656	713	500	575	480	400	340
CYA Other.....	111	140	119	185	93	50	50	40	31	31
CDC Cases.....	260	135	117	88	76	52	60	60	75	80
Total.....	4,081	3,764	3,323	3,394	3,272	3,097	2,775	2,325	2,241	2,166
<b>Institution Population at</b>										
<b>End of Fiscal Year</b>										
CYA Cases.....	7,974	7,488	7,279	6,687	5,775	5,030	4,450	4,310	4,285	4,345
CDC Cases.....	148	130	101	89	72	90	105	120	125	125
Total.....	8,122	7,618	7,380	6,776	5,847	5,120	4,555	4,430	4,410	4,470
<b>Length of Stay at Release</b>										
<b>CYA Cases</b>										
All Parole Releases	26.0	27.4	27.6	28.7	29.0	28.4	27.9	27.3	26.7	26.1
First Parole Releases	31.1	34.3	34.2	34.9	35.9	35.1	34.3	33.5	32.7	31.8
<b>CDC Cases</b>										
All Releases	13.5	12.0	14.3	16.4	13.4	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.6

Department of the Youth Authority  
Parole Population Projections  
Fiscal Years 2002-03 Through 2006-07

3/14/03

TABLE II

	Actual					Projected				
	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	6,418	6,092	5,470	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,155	4,170	3,960	3,845
CYA Cases.....	5,546	5,481	5,347	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,155	4,170	3,960	3,845
CDC Cases.....	872	611	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	3,478	3,225	2,621	2,539	2,477	2,495	2,090	1,745	1,735	1,715
CYA Cases.....	3,262	3,009	2,621	2,539	2,477	2,495	2,090	1,745	1,735	1,715
CDC Cases.....	216	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	3,804	3,847	3,299	2,837	2,678	2,633	2,075	1,955	1,850	1,885
CYA Parole Revocations	1,290	1,083	1,087	1,028	912	955	720	655	625	600
CYA Discharges.....	2,037	2,060	2,089	1,809	1,766	1,678	1,355	1,300	1,225	1,285
CDC Departures.....	477	704	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Parole Population										
CYA Cases.....	5,322	5,195	4,642	4,355	4,160	4,025	4,040	3,835	3,730	3,570
CDC Cases.....	611	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total In-State Supervision.....	5,933	5,318	4,642	4,355	4,160	4,025	4,040	3,835	3,730	3,570
Out-of-State Supervision.....	159	152	150	139	133	130	130	125	115	105
CYA Cases.....	159	152	150	139	133	130	130	125	115	105
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	6,092	5,470	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,155	4,170	3,960	3,845	3,675
CYA Cases.....	5,481	5,347	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,155	4,170	3,960	3,845	3,675
CDC Cases.....	611	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
CYA Cases.....	18.8	19.4	20.5	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.1	22.4	22.8
CDC Cases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Department of the Youth Authority  
Institution Population Projections  
Fiscal Years 2002-03 Through 2006-07  
Females

3/14/03

TABLE III

	Actual					Projected				
	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	301	310	322	325	316	263	247	243	253	258
CDC Cases.....	9	7	8	6	8	7	3	2	2	2
Grand Total.....	310	317	330	331	324	270	250	245	255	260
Admissions										
CYA First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	97	103	95	97	85	85	90	95	95	100
Criminal Court.....	5	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
CYA Parole Violators...	43	38	45	57	56	50	45	45	45	45
CDC Cases.....	4	5	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	149	150	147	161	145	136	136	141	141	146
Departures										
CYA Cases to Parole...	128	119	119	138	157	130	120	110	115	120
CDC Cases.....	6	4	8	1	4	5	2	1	1	1
Misc. CYA Cases.....	8	14	19	29	38	21	19	20	20	20
Total.....	142	137	146	168	199	156	141	131	136	141
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	310	322	325	316	263	247	243	253	258	263
CDC Cases.....	7	8	6	8	7	3	2	2	2	2
Grand Total.....	317	330	331	324	270	250	245	255	260	265
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
CYA Cases										
All Parole Releases	25.7	27.2	24.6	25.5	24.9	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.0	21.3
First Parole Releases	28.7	32.4	30.0	30.7	31.3	30.4	29.5	28.6	27.7	26.8
CDC Cases										
All Releases	13.4	14.0	13.1	22.4	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3

Department of the Youth Authority  
Parole Population Projections  
Fiscal Years 2002-03 Through 2006-07  
Females

3/14/03

TABLE IV

	Actual					Projected				
	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	352	344	301	278	279	281	270	265	260	265
CYA Cases.....	317	312	291	278	279	281	270	265	260	265
CDC Cases.....	35	32	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	133	128	137	151	163	130	120	110	115	120
CYA Cases.....	128	125	137	151	163	130	120	110	115	120
CDC Cases.....	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	141	171	160	150	161	141	125	115	110	115
CYA Parole Revocations...	43	38	46	55	56	50	45	45	45	45
CYA Discharges.....	90	108	104	95	105	91	80	70	65	70
CDC Departures.....	8	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Parole Population										
CYA Cases.....	303	280	271	270	272	260	255	250	255	260
CDC Cases.....	32	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total In-State Supervision.....	335	290	271	270	272	260	255	250	255	260
Out-of-State Supervision.....	9	11	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
CYA Cases.....	9	11	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	344	301	278	279	281	270	265	260	265	270
CYA Cases.....	312	291	278	279	281	270	265	260	265	270
CDC Cases.....	32	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
CYA Cases.....	26.5	23.9	26.6	23.2	22.7	22.0	22.2	22.5	22.7	23.0
CDC Cases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-